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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. MARLATT, Chairman; W. A. ORTON, GEO. B. SUDWORTH, W. D. HUNTER, KARL F. KELLERMAN, R. C. ALTHOUSE, Secretary.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUNE, 1917.

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ISSUANCE OF PERMITS FOR IMPORTATION OF POTATOES FROM VICTORIA SUSPENDED.

June 5, 1917.

Honorable Director of Agriculture,
Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 21 concerning the compliance of the Department of Agriculture of Victoria with the regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture relative to importations of potatoes into the United States. It is noted that you have provided an effective guarantee in that the potatoes exported have been inspected and certified to be free from disease, that only Victoria grown potatoes will be permitted to be exported to this country, and that no potatoes have been imported into Victoria from countries under quarantine by the United States during the past four years.

The action of this department in authorizing the importation of potatoes from Victoria was based on your telegram of February 20, in which it appears

that the original words "effective guarantee" was transmitted as "effective quarantine." We are still in doubt whether the regulations under which you are working do not authorize the importation of potatoes from countries affected with the wart disease and as to whether the State of Victoria "forbids by law the exportation to the United States of all potatoes not grown within the country, or district, or locality thereof from which the potatoes are exported." We are desirous of maintaining our regulations in their present form in order to safeguard our potato crop from the wart disease, especially since recent investigations in England have shown that the disease is readily conveyed in soil and that potatoes may have passed inspection and yet harbor incipient infection or convey the spores of the wart parasite on their exterior surface. The principal object in allowing the importation of potatoes from countries where wart disease exists is to secure stock of new and valuable varieties. This aim is accomplished, as far as this country is concerned, through importations by the Department of Agriculture, which are thoroughly inspected and planted under quarantine before being released for distribution to commercial growers. We shall therefore await your assurance on these points before taking final action, and during the interval have suspended the issuance of permits for additional importations.

Respectfully,

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary.*

PINK BOLLWORM SITUATION IN MEXICO.

Recent explorations have been made by Mr. August Busck, of the Bureau of Entomology, which throw considerable light on the pink bollworm situation in Mexico. In April Mr. Busck visited Saltillo, where he was able to obtain samples of cotton seed from throughout the Laguna region in northern Mexico. Forty lots of seed were obtained and thirty of them were found to be infested by the insect. The localities represented were from the eastern to the western portion of the Laguna and as far north as cotton was cultivated in that district. The work, therefore, showed that the insect is now to be found rather uniformly distributed in that district. In some localities it has not attracted special attention on account of its recent introduction, but in others, notably the southeastern portion of the Laguna, it has reached such numbers as to interfere seriously with the cultivation of cotton.

It appears that the pink bollworm was first introduced in Mexico in 1911 through the importation of 125 sacks of Egyptian seed planted near the vicinity of Monterey. The crop yielded well and a considerable demand arose for the seed which was sent to the planters in the Laguna district.

On a later trip in Mexico—that is, during May—Mr. Busck paid especial attention to the regions adjacent to Brownsville and Eagle Pass in Texas. In the former region he found neither traces of infestation nor records of a shipment of seed from the Laguna in recent years. Near Eagle Pass, however, he found that 60 acres of cotton had been planted with seed obtained from the Laguna which in all probability was infested. It is considered likely that the pink bollworm will be found to be established as the result of this shipment. The locality is Morales near the town of Allende.

W. D. HUNTER.

RULES AND REGULATIONS PROHIBITING THE MOVEMENT OF COTTON AND COTTON SEED FROM MEXICO INTO THE UNITED STATES AND GOVERNING THE ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES OF RAILWAY CARS AND OTHER VEHICLES, FREIGHT, EXPRESS, BAGGAGE, OR OTHER MATERIALS FROM MEXICO AT BORDER POINTS.

By virtue of authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by law, I, D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do prescribe the following rules and regulations to be in force and effect from and including the 1st day of July, 1917, for the purpose of preventing the establishment in Texas or any other State of the pink bollworm of cotton, which exists in Mexico.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Washington, D. C., this 23d day of June, 1917.

D. F. Houston,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Regulation 1. Examination of passengers' baggage.

Such examination of passengers' baggage or other personal effects shall be made by inspectors of the Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the customs service, at ports of entry on the Mexican border, as may be necessary to prevent the accidental or other carriage of cotton or cotton seed therewith and all baggage or other personal effects found contaminated with cotton or cotton seed shall be disinfected or freed from such contamination to the satisfaction of such inspectors and customs officers before entry thereof is permitted.

Regulation 2. Disinfection of freight, express, and other shipments.

All freight, express, and other shipments from Mexico, except cars and contents covered in the first proviso to regulation 3 and merchandise or other materials covered by the proviso to regulation 4, which do not, in the judgment of the inspector of the Department of Agriculture, require disinfection, shall be disinfected or, in the case of living plants or animals, cleaned or disinfected under the supervision of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture in accordance with the directions of the Federal Horticultural Board.

Regulation 3. Restrictions on entry of cars from Mexico.

No cars, including freight, express, refrigerator, box, or other cars conveying merchandise or other materials from Mexico will be permitted to enter the United States except as hereinafter provided, and the transfer from such prohibited cars of freight, express, or other shipments for entry into the United States must be made on the Mexican side: *Provided*, That tank cars and cars which can be shown to the satisfaction of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture to be free from contamination with cotton or cotton seed and not to have been at any time in proximity to sources of pink bollworm infestation, and the contents of which can be shown to be unrelated to cotton, cotton seed, cottonseed cake, meal, and other cottonseed products, and to have originated in districts remote from pink bollworm infestation may be permitted under certification to enter the United States and proceed to destination therein: *Provided further*, That loaded cars other than those covered in the proviso immediately preceding, may, on approval of the Federal Horticultural Board,

be permitted to enter transfer yards in the United States immediately adjacent to the border for transfer of merchandise under such conditions of disinfection or cleaning as may be required by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture. Such cars, except those mentioned in the fourth proviso hereof, are prohibited entry into the interior of the United States, and must be returned to the Mexican side promptly after unloading, unless permission is granted by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture for their being temporarily held for the purpose of receiving merchandise destined for Mexico: *And provided further,* That empty cars certified by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture as free from cotton seed may, under such conditions of disinfection as may be required by such inspector, be admitted to the immediately adjacent transfer yards in the United States for the purpose of receiving merchandise for immediate return to Mexico, and, correspondingly, domestic cars passing from the United States to the Mexican transfer yards immediately adjacent to the border to receive freight and express or other shipments transferred from Mexican cars will be permitted to reenter the United States under certification and such conditions of disinfection as may be required by such inspector: *And provided further,* That domestic cars entering the United States under the second and third provisos hereof may be certified for movement into the interior of the United States subject to such additional cleaning and disinfection as may be required by such inspector.

Regulation 4. Certification of cars and freight, express, and other materials.

No railway cars included in the provisos to regulation 3 nor other vehicles carrying merchandise or other materials, and no freight, express, or other materials from Mexico shall be allowed to enter the United States until such cars or other vehicles, and such freight, express, or other materials have been certified for entry by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture: *Provided,* That merchandise or other materials originating in or near the Mexican port opposite the United States port of entry, which, in the judgment of the inspector of the Department of Agriculture, convey no risk of carriage of the pink bollworm, may be passed without certification or disinfection.

Regulation 5. Cleaning required of domestic cars handling Mexican freight.

All domestic cars, prior to receiving, at border ports, freight, express, or other shipments originating in Mexico, shall be thoroughly freed from all cotton seed, and such seed shall be promptly burned under the supervision of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 6. States of Sonora and Lower California, Mexico, exempt from these regulations.

The foregoing regulations shall not apply to railway cars or other carriers or to baggage or other personal effects, freight, express, or other shipments originating in and shipped directly from the States of Sonora and Lower California, Mexico.

The department now has under consideration regulations governing the entry of cottonseed cake, meal, oil, and other cottonseed products originating in Mexico, which it is expected, will be promulgated in the near future. Compliance with such regulations, as well as with the foregoing, will be required.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PROPOSED RESTRICTION OR PROHIBITION OF THE ENTRY OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM MEXICO ON ACCOUNT OF THE PINK BOLLWORM.[1]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 12, 1917.*

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that a dangerous insect, namely, the pink bollworm, not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in Mexico, and that such insect may be brought to the border of the United States and enter the United States through the agency of cotton seed brought to or near the border of the United States for milling purposes; therefore, in addition to the restrictions and prohibitions proposed under the hearing of June 4 in relation to cottonseed cake, meal, and other cottonseed products, except oil, it is now proposed to consider restrictions or prohibitions as applying to oil for the purpose of limiting the entry into the United States of oil, as well as the other products named, to the products of mills in such restricted districts in Mexico remote from the border as shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.

In accordance with the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture will hold a public hearing at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., room 11, Bureau of Entomology Building, at 10 o'clock a. m., on June 19, 1917, to determine whether the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico should be restricted or prohibited. Any person interested in the proposed restriction or prohibition is invited to appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

[The following press notice relative to the above notice of hearing was issued from the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture.]

HEARING ON IMPORTATION OF MEXICAN COTTONSEED OIL.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To determine whether the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico shall be restricted or prohibited because of the presence in that country of the pink cotton bollworm, the Secretary of Agriculture will hold a public hearing at the Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at 10 o'clock a. m., June 19, 1917. The importation of cotton seed was prohibited by an order of the Secretary following the discovery of the presence of the pink cotton bollworm in Mexico late in the summer of 1916. The prohibition of the importation of cottonseed products other than oil was considered at a hearing held June 4, 1917.

The pink cotton bollworm is one of the most destructive pests of cotton known to exist. It has very materially injured cotton production in British India and Egypt.

ORDER RESTRICTING ADMISSION OF COTTONSEED CAKE, MEAL, AND ALL OTHER COTTONSEED PRODUCTS EXCEPT OIL FROM ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Secretary of Agriculture has determined that the unrestricted importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries may result in the entry into the United States, its

[1] The notice of hearing on proposed restriction or prohibition of the entry of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries was published in the S. R. A. for May, 1917, pp. 51–52, and the two orders in relation to cottonseed products, and the rules and regulations drawn thereunder governing the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and other cottonseed products given on subsequent pages of this number are based on these two hearings.

Territories and Districts, of injurious insects, including the pink boll worm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*).

Now, therefore, I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, known as the Plant Quarantine Act (37 Stat., 315), do hereby determine and declare that on and after July 16, 1917, cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products except oil, imported or offered for import into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts, from all foreign countries, shall be subject to all the provisions of sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of said act of Congress.

Done at Washington this 23d day of June, 1917.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

ORDER RESTRICTING ADMISSION OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM MEXICO.

The Secretary of Agriculture has determined that the unrestricted importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico may result in the entry into the United States, its Territories and Districts, of injurious insects, including the pink boll worm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*).

Now, therefore, I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, known as the Plant Quarantine Act (37 Stat., 315), do hereby determine and declare that on and after July 16, 1917, cottonseed oil imported or offered for import into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts, from Mexico, shall be subject to all the provisions of sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of said act of Congress.

Done at Washington this 23d day of June, 1917.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF COTTONSEED CAKE, MEAL, AND OTHER COTTONSEED PRODUCTS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 27, 1917.*

Hon. D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

SIR: Pursuant to your order of June 23, 1917, under the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), restricting the importation into the United States of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and your order of June 23, 1917, restricting the entry of cottonseed oil from Mexico, the Federal Horticultural Board respectfully submits for your approval the following rules and regulations intended to carry out said orders.

Respectfully,

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
By C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman.*

Approved:
WM. M. WILLIAMS, *Solicitor.*

Regulation 1. Applications for permits.

Persons contemplating the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and other cottonseed products, except oil, into the United States shall make application for a permit on forms provided for that purpose to the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., stating the name and address of the exporter, the country and locality of origin, the port of departure, the proposed port of entry, and the name and address of the importer or of the broker in the United States to whom the permit should be sent.

Permits will be required for cottonseed cake, meal, and other cottonseed products, except oil, entering the United States for immediate transportation in bond to foreign countries, and the route over which transportation will be allowed will be designated in the permit.

Regulation 2. Permits for entry.

On approval of the application, a permit will be issued in quadruplicate; one copy will be furnished to the applicant for presentation to the customs officer at the port of entry, one copy will be mailed to the collector at the port of entry, one copy to the inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the port of entry, and the fourth will be filed with the application. All permits will be valid from date of issuance until revoked. The port of entry approved will be named in the permit. Entry from Mexico will be limited to the border ports as to shipments by rail and as to ocean shipments to such northern ports of the United States as may be indicated in the permits.

Permits may be revoked whenever the Federal Horticultural Board shall determine that the articles imported or offered for importation contain raw cotton seed.

Regulation 3. Notice of arrival.

Immediately upon arrival of the shipment at the port of entry the permittee shall notify the Secretary of Agriculture, through the collector of customs, on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of the permit, the quantity included in the shipment, the country and locality of origin, the name and address of the exporter or shipper, the port of departure, the date of arrival, and, if transported by water, the name of the ship or vessel, and the designation of the dock where the shipment is to be landed, and, if by rail, the name of the railroad company and the terminal where the shipment is to be unloaded.

At the same time a copy of such notice shall be sent by the permittee to the inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the port of entry designated in the permit.

Regulation 4. Conditions of entry.

Entry will not be allowed unless the invoice is accompanied by a certificate issued by the exporter, stating that the articles covered by the permit have, in the process of, and subsequent to, manufacture, been safeguarded from contamination with raw cotton seed and as shipped are entirely free from contamination with raw cotton seed, and until a written notice is given to the collector of customs by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, that they are released for entry without further restrictions so far as the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture extends thereto, which notice shall not be given until the articles have been inspected and found free from cotton seed, and, in the case of entry at ports on the Mexican border, disinfected; *Provided*, That, in addition to the restrictions specified in the foregoing regulations, permits for

the entry from Mexico of cottonseed cake, meal, or other cottonseed products, will be issued only for such products originating in mills located in the Laguna district of Mexico, and such products offered for entry at ports on the Mexican border must further comply with the rules and regulations governing the entry of railway cars and other vehicles, and freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico at border ports into the United States, issued June 23, 1917.

Regulation 5. Entry of cottonseed oil from Mexico restricted.

The exception of cottonseed oil in the foregoing regulations shall not apply to cottonseed oil offered for entry from Mexico.

Regulation 6. Imperial Valley, Lower California, Mexico, exempt from these regulations.

The foregoing regulations shall not apply to cottonseed cake, meal, oil, and other cottonseed products originating in and shipped directly from the Imperial Valley, Lower California, Mexico.

The foregoing rules and regulations are adopted effective on and after July 16, 1917.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 29th day of June, 1917.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

D. F. Houston,
Secretary of Agriculture.

FORMS REQUIRED BY THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS.

[These will be furnished on application.]

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO IMPORT COTTONSEED CAKE, MEAL, OR OTHER COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

_____, 191 .

To the Federal Horticultural Board,
Washington, D. C.

Sirs: A permit is requested for the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, or other cottonseed products, as described below:

Exporter_____
(Name.) (Address.)
Country of origin_____
Locality of origin_____
Port of departure_____
Port of entry_____
Name and address of person (either applicant or his agent or broker) to whom permit should be mailed_____
_____

If this application is approved and a permit issued, none of the above-described cottonseed cake, meal, or other cottonseed products will be moved from the port of entry except in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and other cottonseed products into the United States.

Very respectfully,

_____
(Name of applicant.)

_____
(Address.)

PERMIT TO IMPORT COTTONSEED CAKE, MEAL, OR OTHER COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

[Valid until revoked.]

_____, 191__.

To the COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS_____

You are hereby authorized, so far as the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture is concerned, to permit the entry, under the plant quarantine act approved August 20, 1912, of the cottonseed cake, meal, or other cottonseed products described herein, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and other cottonseed products into the United States under the provisions of the orders covering admission of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products under restriction issued June 23, 1917.

Exporter _____
(Name.) (Address.)

Country and locality of origin_____

Importer_____
(Name.) (Address.)

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Countersigned:

_____
(Chairman of Board.)

_____
(Secretary of Board.)

IMPORTER'S OR BROKER'S NOTICE OF ARRIVAL OF COTTONSEED CAKE, MEAL, OR OTHER COTTONSEED PRODUCTS AT PORT OF ENTRY.

In compliance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, and Regulation 3 of the regulations governing the entry of cottonseed cake, meal, or other cottonseed products, promulgated June 29, 1917, the information provided for in this blank must be given by the permittee or his representative to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., through the collector of customs at the port of entry designated in the permit, immediately upon arrival of the cottonseed cake, meal, or other cottonseed products.

At the same time a copy of the notice to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be sent by the permittee to the duly authorized inspector of the department at the port of entry designated in the permit.

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

_____, 191__.

The FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

The following cottonseed products, offered for entry under permit No. _____ shipped from _____, consigned to_____
(Port of departure.) (Name of importer or broker at port of entry.)

arrived _____, 191—, on_____
(Name of vessel and steamship line.)

dock _____ or _____
(Name of railroad company.)

_____
(Location of terminal.)

Country and locality of origin_____

Foreign shipper _____
(Name and address.)

Quantity.	Exact nature of cottonseed products.

Respectfully,

_____
(Name of importer or broker at port of entry.)

_____
(Address.)

APPROPRIATION REQUESTED FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF COTTON-FREE ZONE ON THE MEXICAN BORDER, AND OTHER CONTROL PURPOSES RE PINK BOLLWORM.

JUNE 13, 1917.

Hon. A. F. LEVER,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. LEVER: This department has the honor to submit herewith a suggested draft of a bill making appropriation of $500,000 for work which is urgently needed to meet the emergency occasioned by the presence of the pink bollworm in Mexico.

The pink bollworm is the most serious known enemy of cotton. It was introduced into Egypt only a few years ago, but has multiplied there to such an extent that it reduced the crop of 1916 in the infested territory by 40 per cent. It is even a more serious pest than our boll weevil. It destroys not only the blossoms and bolls, and thus reduces the yield of lint, as does the Mexican boll weevil, but its injury to the crop does not end there. Its depredations are continued in the seed after the crop is harvested, and the oil content of infested seed is often reduced 20 per cent below the normal. The pink bollworm thus exacts a double toll from the crop. The United States now suffers sufficiently on account of the presence of the Mexican boll weevil, and if this other even more destructive pest is introduced this double handicap would interfere seriously with our competition with other cotton-producing countries.

The surveys and inquiries which the department has been able to make under the present conditions in Mexico have shown that the distribution of this insect in Mexico is much more general than was at first supposed. It has invaded the entire Laguna district, covering an area of some 1,200 square miles, and seed for planting from this district has been distributed to other points in Mexico still nearer the United States and undoubtedly carrying infestation to these districts. Furthermore, a cottonseed-oil mill has recently been established at Piedras Negras opposite Eagle Pass on the Texas border to utilize Mexican cotton seed—which is not permitted entry in the unmanufactured state into the United States. The establishment of this mill has resulted in the movement of large quantities of seed for milling purposes to this point, practically in contact

with our cotton belt. An examination of about 1,200 tons of such seed, now awaiting milling at Piedras Negras, shows that this seed is heavily infested with the pink bollworm, and the mature insects have been emerging therefrom in great numbers.

The cottonseed cake, meal, and oil products from such Mexican seed find their market in the United States. Any of these products except the oil, under the conditions under which they are manufactured and shipped, may be the means of introducing the pink bollworm into the United States through adhering or intermixed, uncrushed cotton seed.

The department will shortly issue regulations restricting the movement of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries into the United States, with the object in the case of Mexico of preventing the possible entry of the pink bollworm which may result both from the movement of Mexican cotton seed for milling to points near the border of the United States and from the importation from Mexico, unless properly safeguarded, of the cottonseed products enumerated.

The pink bollworm situation in Mexico presents a grave menace to the cotton crop of the United States, and the Nation should not fail to adopt any measure of control which appears to offer protection from this pest. The appropriation now requested is a matter of the greatest urgency, and to be of service should be made available at the earliest possible date.

Under this appropriation the following important work can be immediately undertaken to prevent the further introduction of the pink bollworm from Mexico into the United States:

(1) The establishment, in cooperation with the State of Texas, of a zone free from cotton culture on the border of Texas adjacent to Mexico. Under the existing appropriation, products from Mexico which may convey in any way the pink bollworm are inspected, cleaned, and disinfected, but the natural flight and migration of the insect from Mexico into the United States can not be prevented, except by the establishment of a protecting zone along the border of Mexico wide enough to prevent this natural movement of the adult insect. The establishment of a zone on the American side of the border is an immediate possibility, and should be carried out irrespective of what may ultimately prove to be possible on the Mexican side. This Department has been advised by the Commissioner of Agriculture of Texas that he is authorized by the governor to say that the State of Texas will cooperate in the establishment of such cotton-free zone. It is proposed to promulgate quarantines under Federal and State authority, prohibiting the movement interstate and intrastate, respectively, of any cotton from an area along the border 50 to 100 miles in width. Such quarantines would have the effect of preventing the planting of cotton in this area since there would be no outside market for it, and thus a cotton-free zone would be established. The amount of cotton involved is not large. The normal production in the counties to be included in such zone is only about 4,000 bales and these counties are especially adapted to the cultivation of sugar cane, rice, vegetables, and other valuable crops aside from cotton. The establishment of this zone should be carried into effect as promptly as possible. It will include a considerable area where the cotton plant lives throughout the winter. It becomes very necessary therefore to have a fund which can be expended in the destruction of such cotton throughout this zone in cooperation with the State, and the appropriation asked for will provide for the necessary surveys and for the destruction of such cotton. The estimated cost of the work provided for in this paragraph is $300,000. No reimbursement to owners for cotton plants destroyed is contemplated.

(2) The determination by surveys of the actual distribution of the pink bollworm in Mexico wherever and whenever such surveys become possible, and especially in the territory immediately adjacent to Texas. These surveys will ultimately be the basis for determining the possibility of undertaking, in cooperation with Mexico, measures looking to the extermination of this pest in Mexico. If it should be determined that it is possible to exterminate the pink bollworm in Mexico, and satisfactory cooperation with the Government of Mexico could be arranged, the most effective and economical method of preventing the entry of the pest into the United States would be to undertake its extermination in Mexico. This would probably involve large expenditures, but the nature of the emergency might fully justify them. The estimated cost of the work suggested at this time in this paragraph is $30,000.

(3) The extermination, in cooperation with the Mexican Government or with local Mexican authorities, of local infestations near the American border. It is believed that it will be feasible to do such local work near our border cooperatively and by this means keep the pest so much farther removed from the cotton culture of the United States. The estimated cost of the work provided for in this paragraph is $170,000, making a total for the three items of $500,000.

The pink bollworm appropriation of $50,000 carried in the act making appropriations for this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, will probably be fully needed to carry out the work specifically indicated in the language of this special appropriation, namely, the inspection and safeguarding of the territory surrounding some 10 cottonseed-oil mills in Texas which had received considerable quantities of seed from Mexico, and the necessary inspection of border commerce and enforcement of the cottonseed quarantine. Practically all of the Mexican seed which has gone to mills in Texas has now been crushed, but the inspection and survey of the cotton fields in the vicinity of these mills must continue throughout the year, and funds must be available for prompt work of extermination should any outbreak of the insect occur in the vicinity of these possible points of infestation in Texas.

Very truly yours,

D. F. Houston, *Secretary.*

A similar letter was sent to Senator Gore.

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO COMBAT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PINK BOLLWORM IN THE COTTON-PRODUCING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, on account of the menace to cotton culture in the United States arising from the existence of the pink bollworm in Mexico, the Secretary of Agriculture, in order to prevent the establishment and spread of such worm in Texas and other parts of the United States, is authorized to make surveys to determine its actual distribution in Mexico; to establish, in cooperation with the States concerned, a zone or zones free from cotton culture on or near the border of any State or States adjacent to Mexico; and to cooperate with the Mexican Government or local Mexican authorities in the extermination of local infestations near the border of the United States. There is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, available immediately and until expended, the sum of $500,000 to carry out the purposes of this act, including the payment of such rent outside of the District of Columbia, and the employment of such persons, and such means, in the city of Washington and elsewhere, as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem necessary.

CORRESPONDENCE SUGGESTING ABANDONMENT OF THE USE OF COTTON WASTE CONTAINING SEEDS AS PACKING FOR IMPORTS ON ACCOUNT OF RISK OF CONVEYANCE OF PINK BOLLWORM.

JUNE 27, 1917.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE.

SIR: This department is taking various steps to prevent the introduction of a very serious insect pest of cotton, known as the pink bollworm, into this country. The entry of cotton seed from all foreign countries is prohibited and cotton lint, cotton waste, and materials used for wrapping cotton are admitted only under restrictions and with a special form of fumigation under the supervision of the department as a condition of entry.

It has recently come to the attention of the department that considerable quantities of cotton waste containing seeds are brought to this country in the form of packing for glassware, china, and similar articles from Japan. This material is dangerous on account of the fact that Japan utilizes large quantities of Indian cotton in her industries and undoubtedly large numbers of the pink bollworm larvæ are annually carried to that country.

To place all packages from Japan which may contain cotton waste as packing under restrictions of fumigation would involve considerable expense, not only to the importers but to this department. It is to be hoped that some other means may be found of reducing the danger. The department therefore has the honor to suggest that suitable steps be taken through the consular officers to bring to the attention of the Japanese shippers the advisability of utilizing material other than cotton waste containing seeds for packing purposes.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

JUNE 27, 1917.

Dr. S. I. KUWANA,

Director Imperial Plant Quarantine Station, Yokohama, Japan.

DEAR DR. KUWANA: As you are undoubtedly aware this department is taking rather strenuous steps to prevent the establishment of the pink bollworm of cotton in this country. Among other steps taken is the requirement that all bales of cotton from foreign countries will be fumigated with hydrocyanic-acid gas in vacuum before they are allowed entry. This is on account of the occurrence of considerable numbers of seeds in bales of lint, many of which have been found to be infested. Even bagging, which has been used for wrapping foreign cottons, is admitted to this country only under permits and with the requirement of fumigation. The reason for this is the fact that small quantities of lint, which may be of Egyptian or Indian origin and which may contain seeds, are frequently found attached.

It has recently come to our attention that a considerable amount of cotton waste, containing seeds, comes from Japan to this country, being used for packing china, glassware, wood carvings, lacquer ware, bronzes, and other articles. We understand that large quantities of cotton from India are utilized in the mills of Japan. Undoubtedly many larvæ of the pink bollworm moth are carried to your country in this cotton, and the infested seeds are likely to be found in the waste used in packing such articles as I have indicated. At any rate, several examinations at San Francisco and New York have shown numerous seeds in the cotton in which articles from Japan are received. You will understand that we are somewhat concerned about this matter, since the pink bollworm has been found to live for as long as two years in cotton seeds.

It would be a difficult matter and would involve considerable trouble and expense to the importers to have all packages containing articles which may be packed in cotton fumigated before they are allowed to enter the United States. We therefore bring this matter to your attention and would be greatly obliged to you for any suggestion you can make regarding the elimination of the danger, either by the use of packing other than cotton in connection with shipments to this country or by other means. Your ideas on this subject will be greatly appreciated, and we hope that it will be possible to protect our cotton industry sufficiently without subjecting the imports from Japan to any special treatment when they arrive at our ports.

Very respectfully,

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman.*

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF GIPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE No. 27, WITH REGULATIONS.

(*Effective on and after July 1, 1917.*)

GIPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH.

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that two injurious insects, the gipsy moth (*Porthetria dispar*) and the brown-tail moth (*Euproctis chrysorrhoea*), new to and not heretofore widely distributed within and throughout the United States, exist in parts of the following States, to wit: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Now, therefore, I, D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act approved August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (Public No. 390, 64th Congress), do hereby quarantine the towns and territory hereinafter described as infested by the brown-tail moth and the towns and territory hereinafter described as infested by the gipsy moth, and by this Notice of Quarantine No. 27, do order that (1) coniferous trees, such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper (cedar), and arbor vitæ (white cedar), known and described as "Christmas trees" and parts thereof, and decorative plants such as holly and laurel, known and described as "Christmas greens or greenery;" (2) forest-plant products, including logs, tan bark, posts, poles, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber; (3) field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and other plants and plant products for planting or propagation, excepting fruit pits, seeds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants and roots; and (4) stone or quarry products, shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto.

The following towns and all the territory between said towns and the Atlantic Ocean are quarantined for the brown-tail moth, namely: Houlton, Ludlow, New Limerick, Oakfield, Dyer Brook, Crystal, Patten, Stacyville, II Range 7, I Range 7, Millinocket, Indian Township, A West Seboeis, IV (Seboeis Lake), Brownsville, Williamsburg, Barnard, Bowerbank, Willimantic, Monson, Abbott, Parkman, Wellington, Brighton, Bingham, Concord, Lexington, Kingfield, Salem, Phillips, Berlin No. 6, Byron, Andover North Surplus, and

Grafton, *Maine;* Cambridge, Dummer, Stark, and Stratford, *New Hampshire;* Brunswick, Maidstone, Granby, Victory, Burke, Sutton, Sheffield, Wheelock, Stannard, Walden, Cabot, Marshfield, Plainfield, Barre, Williamstown, Brookfield, Braintree, Bethel, Stockbridge, Barnard, Pomfret, Woodstock, Reading, Cavendish, Chester, Grafton, Townshend, Newfane, Marlboro, and Halifax, *Vermont;* Colerain, Shelburne, Conway, Williamsburg, Northampton, Easthampton, Southampton, Westfield, and Agawam, *Massachusetts;* Suffield, East Granby, Simsbury, Bloomfield, Windsor, South Windsor, Vernon, Bolton, Hebron, Marlboro, Chatham, Colchester, Salem, Lyme, and Old Saybrook, *Connecticut.*

The following towns and all the territory between said towns and the Atlantic Ocean, with the exception of the town of Industry, Me., are quarantined for the gipsy moth, namely: Tremont, Southwest Harbor, Mount Desert, Eden, Lamoine, city of Ellsworth, Orland, Bucksport, Orrington, Hampden, city of Bangor, Hermon, Levant, Newburgh, Dixmont, Plymouth, Palmyra, Pittsfield, Clinton, Skowhegan, Cornville, Norridgewock, Stark, Anson, New Vineyard, Farmington, Wilton, Dixfield, Peru, Rumford, Bethel, Mason, Stoneham, Lovell, and Fryeburg, *Maine;* Chatham, Bartlett, Conway, Madison, Tamworth, Sandwich, Waterville, Thornton, Woodstock, Warren, Lyme, and Hanover, *New Hampshire;* Hartford, *Vermont;* Lebanon, Enfield, Grantham, Croydon, Claremont, Charlestown, Acworth, Marlow, Gilsum, Surry, Keene, Chesterfield, and Hinsdale, *New Hampshire;* Northfield, Warwick, Orange, Athol, Petersham, Hardwick, New Braintree, West Brookfield, Warren, Brimfield, Monson, and Sturbridge, *Massachusetts;* Woodstock, Eastford, Ashford, Chaplin, Scotland, Canterbury, Griswold, North Stonington, and Stonington, *Connecticut.*

For the purpose of inspection, the above designated towns and territory quarantined for the gipsy moth are divided into two areas, to be known as the **lightly infested** area and the **generally infested** area.

The following towns comprise the **lightly infested** area: Isle Au Haut, Swans Island, Tremont, Southwest Harbor, Mount Desert, Eden, Lamoine, Trenton, city of Ellsworth, Surry, Bluehill, Sedgwick, Brooklin, Deer Isle, Stonington, Brooksville, Castine, Penobscot, Orland, Verona, Bucksport, Orrington, city of Bangor, Levant, Hermon, Hampden, Newburg, Winterport, Frankfort, Prospect, Stockton Springs, Searsport, Islesboro, North Haven, Vinal Haven, Camden, Lincolnville, Northport, city of Belfast, Waldo, Swanville, Brooks, Monroe, Jackson, Dixmont, Plymouth, Palmyra, Detroit, Troy, Thorndike, Knox, Montville, Morrill, Belmont, Searsmont, Hope, Appleton, Liberty, Washington, Somerville, Windsor, Vassalborough, China, Palermo, Freedom, Albion, Winslow, Benton, Unity, Clinton, Burnham, Pittsfield, Cornville, Skowhegan, Norridgewock, Fairfield, Smithfield, Oakland, Waterville, Belgrade, Sidney, Mount Vernon, Readfield, Manchester, Winthrop, Monmouth, Greene, Turner, Leeds, Wayne, Fayette, East Livermore, Livermore, Vienna, Rome, Mercer, Stark, Anson, New Vineyard, Farmington, New Sharon, Chesterville, Jay, Wilton, Dixfield, Canton, Hartford, Peru, Rumford, Milton, Franklin, Woodstock, Sumner, Paris, Buckfield, Hebron, Oxford, Otisfield, Harrison, Norway, Waterford, Albany, Greenwood, Bethel, Mason, Stoneham, Lovell, Sweden, and Fryeburg, *Maine;* Chatham, Bartlett, Conway, Eaton, Madison, Tamworth, Sandwich, Waterville, Thornton, Woodstock, Ellsworth, Rumney, Wentworth, Warren, Lyme, Dorchester, Groton, Orange, Canaan, Hanover, Lebanon, Enfield, Grantham, Croydon, Newport, Claremont, Charlestown, Unity, Goshen, Lempster, Acworth, Washington, Marlow, Stoddard, Windsor, Gilsum, Sullivan, Surry, Keene, Roxbury, Chesterfield, Swanzey, Marlboro, Hinsdale, and Winchester, *New Hampshire;* Hartford, *Vermont;* Northfield, Warwick, Orange, Athol, Petersham, Hardwick, New Braintree, North Brookfield, West Brookfield,

Warren, Brookfield, Monson, Brimfield, Sturbridge, and Southbridge, *Massachusetts;* Woodstock, Ashford, Eastford, Chaplin, Hampton, Scotland, Canterbury, Griswold, Voluntown, North Stonington, and Stonington, *Connecticut;* Westerly, Hopkinton, Richmond, Charlestown, South Kingstown, Narragansett, and New Shoreham, *Rhode Island.*

Other towns shall be classed as the **generally infested** area.

REGULATIONS

Regulation 1. Regulation of movement of plants and plant products and stone or quarry products under quarantine originating in the gipsy-moth territory.

(1) Coniferous trees, such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper (cedar), and arbor vitæ (white cedar), known and described as "Christmas trees," and parts thereof, and decorative plants, such as holly and laurel, known and described as "Christmas greens or greenery;" (2) forest-plant products, including logs, tan bark, posts, poles, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber; (3) field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and other plants and plant products for planting or propagation, excepting fruit pits, seeds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants and roots; and (4) stone or quarry products, shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate to any point outside the towns and territory quarantined for the gipsy moth or from points in the **generally infested** area to points in the **lightly infested** area, unless and until such plants and plant products and stone or quarry products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from the gipsy moth and the brown-tail moth; but such plants and plant products and stone or quarry products may be moved interstate without restrictions other than the requirements made by regulation 6 hereof, and such restrictions as may be imposed by State officials between all points within the **lightly infested** area, between points in said area and points in the **generally infested** area, and between all points within the **generally infested** area.

Regulation 2. Regulation of movement of plants and plant products under quarantine originating in the brown-tail territory.[1]

Deciduous trees and shrubs or such parts thereof as bear leaves, including all deciduous field-grown florists' stock, vines, cuttings, grafts, and scions, but excepting forest-plant products, such as logs, tan bark, posts, poles, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber, shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate to points outside the towns and territory quarantined for the brown-tail moth unless and until such plants and plant products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from the brown-tail moth.

The interstate movement of all classes of plants and plant products entirely within the towns and territory quarantined for the brown-tail moth only will be permitted without restrictions other than those which may be imposed by State officials.

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[1] This regulation applies only to the quarantined territory for the brown-tail moth lying beyond or outside of the territory quarantined for the gipsy moth, because all shipments from territory common to the gipsy moth and the brown-tail moth are governed by the conditions of regulation 1.

Coniferous trees and other evergreen trees are not covered by the brown-tail moth regulations.

Regulation 3. Inspection, certification, and marking a condition of interstate transportation.

Every car, box, bale, or other container of plants and plant products and stone or quarry products of which inspection is required by these regulations shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, and shall bear a certificate showing that the contents have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and found to be free from moth infestation.

The inspection certificates in the case of carload and other bulk shipments shall accompany the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading pertaining to such shipments.

Certificates of inspection will issue only for plants and plant products and stone or quarry products which have been actually inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture, and the use of such certificates in connection with plants and plant products and stone or quarry products which have not been so inspected is prohibited.

Regulation 4. Conditions under which plants and plant products and stone or quarry products originating outside of the quarantined territory may be shipped from points within the quarantined territory.

Plants and plant products and stone or quarry products of which the interstate movement is restricted by these regulations and which originate outside the towns and territory quarantined for the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, may be shipped interstate from points within the quarantined towns and territory to points outside the quarantined towns and territory under permit from the Secretary of Agriculture. Permits will issue only for plants and plant products and stone or quarry products which are not infested with the gipsy moth or brown-tail moth, and transportation companies shall not accept or move interstate from within the quarantined towns and territory such plants and plant products and stone or quarry products originating outside the quarantined towns and territory unless each shipment is accompanied by a permit issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, 43 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Regulation 5. Conditions governing inspection and issuance of permits.

Persons intending to move or allow to be moved interstate plants and plant products and stone or quarry products for which certificates of inspection or permits are required by these regulations will make application therefor as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applications should show the nature and quantity of the plants or plant products and stone or quarry products it is proposed to move, together with their exact location, and, if practicable, the contemplated date of shipment. Applicants for inspection will be required to assemble the articles to be inspected at the shipping point, and to so place them that they can be readily examined. If not so placed, inspection will be refused. Articles to be inspected must be free from ice and snow and in condition to make inspection easily practicable. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection other than the services of the inspectors shall be paid by the shipper.

Regulation 6. Thorough cleaning required of cars, boats, and other vehicles before moving interstate.

Cars, boats, and other vehicles that have contained plants and plant products and stone or quarry products covered by these regulations, or any other article which may hereafter be made subject thereto, shall not be moved interstate for

any purpose until the said cars, boats, and other vehicles have been thoroughly swept out and cleaned of all litter and rubbish by the carrier. No litter, rubbish, or refuse from any such plants, plant products, stone or quarry products, or other article shall be moved or allowed to move in interstate commerce.

This notice of quarantine amends and supersedes Notice of Quarantine No. 25, promulgated May 22, 1916, and shall be effective until otherwise ordered.

Done at Washington this 18th day of June, 1917.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6, with regulations: Prohibits the interstate movement of date palms or date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Cal., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Cal.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; except in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine, on account of two injurious scale insects, to wit, the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 9: Prohibits the importation of cottonseed and cottonseed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii on account of the pink bollworm.

Hawaiian fruits.—Quarantine No. 13, revised, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, except in manner or method or under conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases of the sugar cane known to occur in these Territories.

Cotton.—Quarantine No. 23, as revised, with regulations: Prohibits the movement of cotton from Hawaii to the continental United States, except in accordance with the regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine, on account of the pink bollworm.

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 25, with regulations: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of the plants and the plant products listed therein, until such plants and plant products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, or both, as the case may be. This quarantine covers portions of the New England States.

On account of the likelihood of carriage of gipsy moth with stone and quarry products, these products have been placed under quarantine and regulations similar to those governing the movement interstate of plants and plant products listed in the preceding paragraph. This quarantine is under the

authority given in the act of Congress making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture approved August 11, 1916, and is administered by the Federal Horticultural Board.

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Irish potato.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all five-leafed pines, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia* on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases of the sugar cane occurring in such countries. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus" as used in this quarantine includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratæ*.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by quarantine on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*).

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca, Chionachne,* and *Sclerachne,* on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported in compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

Nursery stock.—In addition to nursery stock, the entry of which was brought under regulation with the passage of the plant-quarantine act of August 20,

1912, orders have been issued by the Secretary of Agriculture regulating the entry of potatoes, avocados, cotton, and corn, under the authority contained in section 5 of this act.

Irish potato.—The order of December 22, 1913, covering admission of foreign potatoes under restriction, prohibits the importation of potatoes from all foreign countries, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests.

Avocado or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted only through the port of New York and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado, and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age, is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations provide for the unrestricted entry of cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, in Mexico.

Corn.—The order of March 1, 1917 (Amendment No. 1, with Regulations, to Notice of Quarantine No. 24), prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize in the raw or unmanufactured state from the countries and localities listed in Notice of Quarantine No. 24, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious diseases of Indian corn.

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